very densely viscid-glandular. Herbarium vouchers are deposited in the Britton Herbarium and in ten other herbaria.

New York Botanical Garden.

Weed Records for the Great Basin

Bassett Maguire

The following collections constitute interesting records of weeds recently introduced into Utah and Nevada. These names do not appear in the manuals, nor does the literature assign these plants to Utah or the Intermountain region except in the instances noted.

Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop., lawn weed, front Animal Science Building, U. S. A. C. campus, Logan, Utah, September 1, 1939, *Maguire,* no. 20372.

The crab grasses long known in Utah by the troublesome lawn weed, *D. Ischaemum,* are now represented also by the above species, apparently not previously reported from the state.

Cyperus esculentus L., weed in cultivated ground, Moab, Grand County, Utah, May 15, 1939, *J. F. Parrish;* weed along ditch banks and in cultivated fields, vicinity Moab, Grand County, Utah, September, 1939, *J. F. Parrish.*

Hitherto unreported from Utah. Recently introduced into cultivated areas at Moab and vicinity, this troublesome weed has now spread into Salt Lake and Utah Counties. It is here reportedly spreading rapidly in irrigated lands and possibly will become of grave importance.

Halogeton glomeratus[1] (M. Bieb.) C. A. Mey. ex Ledeb., roadside weed resembling *Salsola,* vicinity Wells, Elko County, Nevada, September 29, 1938, *Howard Passey;* weed, Bull Camp, Elk Mountains, Humboldt National Forest, Elko County, Nevada, June 11, 1939, *Maguire,* no. 17043. A. H. Holmgren, student of the flora

[1] For further discussion of the occurrence of this species in Nevada, see Morton, C. V. A note on Halogeton, Leaflets West. Bot. **3**, April, 1941.

* Duplicates of the cited specimens were identified by Mr. C. V. Morton of the United States National Herbarium.

of northeastern Nevada, reports this Chenopod to be widely distributed in the area, showing a wide tolerance of habitat. It occurs prominently in alkali areas associated with *Sarcobatus,* or equally successfully on more remote sage or browse slopes to an altitude of 7500 feet.

Roemeria refracta (Stev.) DC., weed in grain fields, becoming abundant, 1 mile east of Beaver Dam, Box Elder County, Utah, June 6, 1936, *Maguire,* no. 13684; along road side, Beaver Dam, Box Elder County, Utah, June 23, 1936, *A. D. Smith,* no. 171.

Not known to be cultivated in our area, this attractive poppy from the Near East, makes a colorful show in the dry-land grain fields in the vicinity of Beaver Dam, where also it is extensively established as a roadside weed. Its general spread may be expected. Apparently there are no records for the spontaneous occurrence of this plant from any other part of the country.

Euclidium syriacum (L.) R. Br., weed, locally but abundantly established along highway U. S. 50, 25 miles south of Salt Lake City, Utah County, Utah, May 11, 1940, *Maguire,* no. 18364.

This recently introduced annual weed, a native of Central Europe, was identified by Dr. R. T. Clausen, through whose hands had passed the earlier (the first from the United States) collection, from Washington, of Dr. W. C. Muenscher.[2] The above collection is thus apparently the second known from the entire country.

Euphorbia Esula L., *Leafy spurge,* weed, vicinity of Heber, Wasatch County Utah, May 23, 1939, *J. J. Bernard;* weed, vicinity Richfield, Sevier County, Utah, May, 1937, *H. W. Gore.*

During the past few years this troublesome weed has become so generally and commonly spread throughout the state that it is rapidly becoming one of the most troublesome pests. It seems not yet to be in the literature as occurring in Utah.

Ranunculus testiculatus Chantz, weed in sheep bed grounds, vicinity Ephriam, Sanpete County, Utah, August 7, 1940, *Maguire,* no. 19983. Attention was called to this annual "bur-weed" by O. W. Nielson, Sanpete County, weed supervisor. He well takes the position that it may become a weed of considerable importance, occurring as it does on sheep bed grounds, since the "burs" are

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[2] Muenscher, W. C. Notes on Washington plants. Torreya **40**: 167. 1940.

exceedingly difficult to remove from wool. This weed has recently been reported[3] from Salt Lake and Millard Counties, Utah.

INTERMOUNTAIN HERBARIUM,
UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH

Some Effects of Cold on Plants in Alabama in 1940

ROLAND M. HARPER

The winter of 1939-40 was the coldest for many years in Alabama. The average temperature for fifty-three stations, scattered over the state, was 12.2° below normal in January, 3.0° below in February, 0.6° in March, and 1.1° in April. At Tuscaloosa the mean temperature for January was 32.9° F., as compared with a normal of 45.1°. About six inches of snow fell the night of the 22nd, and it covered the ground completely for about a week, and partly for another week. In Pickens, the next county on the west, which in most winters has no snow at all, nearly two feet of snow was reported in some places. Temperatures below zero Fahrenheit were reported in Tuscaloosa on several consecutive nights during the week that the ground was covered with snow. Although the mean temperatures for February, March and April were only a little below normal, there was a killing frost nearly throughout the state on the night of April 12-13.

The first noticeable effect of cold on plants in Tuscaloosa in 1940 was frost ribbons issuing from the base of a cultivated shrub, apparently *Lantana Camara,* on the morning of January 2. I had published a few notes on this phenomenon (the latest in TORREYA for February, 1938), but had no record of its occurrence on a woody plant before, unless the splitting off of the bark of orange trees in Florida in severe freezes is caused by such ice formation. The *Lantana* is not hardy in Tuscaloosa, where it dies down to the ground every winter, and usually comes up from the roots again in the spring. But that cold spell seems to have killed it completely, and I have seen none here since.

[3] Cottam, W. P., Garrett, A. O., and Harrison, B. F. New and extended ranges for Utah plants. Utah Univ. Bul. 30:7. 1940.